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SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, scashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch

City subscribers before leaving time city during the summer should notify their carrier or this office ('Phone 38). If you write, give both out-of-town and city addresses,

Had Virginia Not Seceded. Whenever a public speaker recalls the

fact that Virginia was reluctant to withdraw from the Union in 1861, we fall into a meditative state of mind and try to imagine what would have been the effect if Virginia had not seceded, if she had turned her face away from the South and joined hands with the Northern States in making war upon the Southern Confederacy. What a vast difference it would have made to the fortunes of the Confederacy, if it had been deprived of the moral and active support of Virginia, if in the armies of the Confederacy, there had been no Virginia troops, no Lee, no Jackson, none others of Virginia's military leaders! What a vast difference it would have made if these Virginia troops and their commanders had given their guns and their swords to the North instead of to the

Without meaning unduly to glorify the Virginians, and in no spirit of brag, it may be said at the start, that in such an event, the duration of the war would have been much shorter. It would have been an enormous advantage to the North to occupy Virginia as friendly territory in that struggle. The armies of the North could easily have been moved to Southern borders of Virginia, and North Carolina would, perhaps, have been the battle ground. That would have precluded anything like a Northern campaign on the part of the Southern forces and there had been no battle of Gettyspurg, no battle anywhere within sight of Washington, no threat whatever against the national capital? The mighty armies of the North, strengthened by the splendid soldiers of Virginia, could have borne down with impelling and irresistible force upon the armies of the Confedoverwhelmingly in favor of the North that the struggle must have been short-

If Virginia had pursued that course, it would have made a vast difference in her material fortunes. Her territors would not have been parcelled and divided, her soil would not have been the battle ground, no armies of destruction would have marched and counter-marched through her domain, her chies had not been bombarded and burned, no Sheridan would have raided and devastated her fertile valleys, no raiders would have laid waste her fields, her buildings and her crops and her railroads had been preserved, and it is fair to presume that the government would have made compensation for her emancipated slaves. Indeed, it is possible that there would have been no emancipation proclamation at all, for that was a war measure, made, according to Mr. Lincoin, to preserve the Union and not, primarily, to liberate the slaves,

After the war Virginia would have enjoy ed prosperity such as her people had never dreamed of. There had been no reconstruction era. From the close of the war there would have come an industrial and commercial boom in Virginia, such as would have made her rich beyond computation. As a purely business affair, there could have been from the start no sort of question as to what Virginia's course should be, as to which side she should take.

But we reverently and devoutly thank Almighty God that in this crisis Virginia was not moved by the influence of any material consideration. We reverently and devoutly thank Almighty God Diat in Virginia there was and is crently and devoutly thank Almighty God that Virginians had the grace and the courage and the righteousness to be governed by principle rather than by reluctant to secode, when the issue was under the direction of preventive science

forced upon her, when she was com-pelled to decide whether she would join hands with her sister States of the South in resisting invasion, or join hands with the States of the North in making invasion, she hesitated not, but chose the alternative of duty and sacrifice, It was such a sacrifice as no State in the Union had ever been called upon make. It was a sacrifice not merely of best and noblest men, aye and of wo-

But in spite of these sacrifices, there is no Virginian worthy of name who would have had Virginia act otherwise, We, as a people, are prouder of our sacriprouder of their daring and patriotism, prouder of the noble example which they set, than we would be of all the riches of Croesus, obtained at the cost of cowardice, dishonesty and disloyalty. We are prouder of our Confederate monuments pointing as the finger of man's all the high towers of ill-gotten gain. twenty years of that branch of industry. tion of peaceful fatness, in spite of all the allurements and glitter of gold, in spite of the terrors of war, in spite of the knowledge that in going up to the Jerusalem of the Southern Confederacy bonds and affliction awaited her, Virginta had the Godly courage to "None of these things move me," and in se saving and in so doing to preserve untainted her character and her honor able reputation as the Mother of States and of Statesmen, whose chastity was inviolable and whose plety was equal to every sacrifice.

What Can the Czar Do?

"Unfortunate and entangled." So Tolnate and entangled the Czar is. He is who have for centuries exploited for their Russia. It is not to be supposed that schemes which are devised with the sole indeed, strong as was Nicholas I., the to prevent wholesale and destructive coromplained that his best regiment had lack of overcoats which had been bought and paid for.

To turn to the nobility for natriotic policy, unless the patriotism begun and ended in the enrichment of the office-holding aristocracy, would be futile, if not sul-Emperor, was killed ostensibly by nihithat the nihilists were given the opporunity of killing him by the disaffected members of court, who objected to the which the Emperor projected.

for a system that would ameliorate the Czar turn for support? In England the great revolutions of 1648 and 1688 were bility of France were as strongly entrenched as that of Russia, and the peashigher than their fellows in Russia, but the opportunity and the success of the French revolution. In the American revolution we were all practically of the mid the modern acceptation of the word, and but few land gentry and nobility, who were led by a cast or class distinctions to array themselves against their fellow insignificant middle class. The country ants, neither of whom want any changefrom ignorance of what a change would-mean. Russia will inevitably develop a middle class, and when she gets one the outcries against existing conditions that are now showing themselves in the assassination of the Governor of Finland and minister of the interior will take the more rational form of bettered political conditions. Certainly it is to the middle class sooner or later that he must turn for support, if Russia is to be saved, but at present there is no middle class, and therefore the Czar must help the development of a strong middle class by every means in his power, if present conditions are to be sensibly improved.

This has been attempted on a large scale by M. de Witte, who, more than any other Russian, sought to develop in trade at home and abroad an opportunity for the development of a large class of artisan and tradespeople. But it is of striking interest to observe that M. de Witte met with steady opposition and was finally retired. This would seem to show that the old reactionary and bourbon spirit of pobility is still in the ascendant, and not only desires, but is able to successfully combat any change looking towards the development of a strong middle class. The question naturally arises, therefore, in the presence of such forces, what can the Czar do?

Change in Occupations.

With changed conditions there have been many changes in the occupations of men during the past twenty-five years. Some of these changes, as shown in a comparison between the census of 1880 and 1900, are most notable and significant. During that period there was a marked falling off in domestic and personal service, while there was an crease in the professions, the proportion of lawyers, however, being considerably larger than that of doctors. The increas in lawyers denotes an increase in business rather than in litigation. Business men do not go to law as much as they something esteemed more highly than formerly went, but the lawyer is now playing a conspicuous part in business development, in the organization of companies, in looking after their interests and in other directions. The inference from the fact that the doctors have not increased in the same proportion is that

is the increase in the number of working women. In 1880 they numbered E,-647,157; in 1900, 5,819,897, or over 100 per while the increase in the number cent., of workingmen was only about 61 per

This is a day of amusement, and hence things material; it was a sacrifice of her the number of actors and showmen increased in twenty years 367 per cent. It is also a day of reading, for the number of persons engaged in literary pursuits increased over 500 per cent. The while architects, designers and drafters Increased 860 per cent. There was an increase in the number of dentists of 140 per cent., and of "journalistic" of 144

In one profession, however, there was an increase of over 1,000 per cent. This was the profession of electrical and civil engineering. The figures are element as showing the wondrous development in We imagine that the increase in 1904 over mighty flod that in spite of the tempta- 1880 is still greater, for electrical development. is only in its infancy, and is making rapid progress all the time.

A Promised Renaissance. Before the days of railroads and long after many railroad lines had been built, the Mississippi River was the great artery of trade for the vast section of which was drained by it and its numerous branches. As such it was indispensadevelopment. When the days of steamboats came the river became more and more important as a medium of communication. "Steamboating on the Mississippi" was in its glory when Mark Twain was a pilot and for that day and generation the steamers were palatial The phrase carries with it the idea of romance and adventure as well as of material progress. It was for that time

on a fine Mississippi steamer was ideal But as the railroads progressed the glory of the Mississippi steamer gradunliy faded away. The steamer was too slow to compete with the railway flyers and for many years past the passenger business of the Mississippi steamers has peen comparatively small.

a trip from Memphis to New Orleans

afore recently, nowever, a progressive promoter has come forward with a scheme to build immense steamboats, each capable of carrying a thousand passengers, with a view to restoring the Allesissippi. The New Orleans Picayune renaissance, but says that the time wil. come when every mile along grow up in hundreds within reach of a return to the floating balaces of the old days, grander and swifter than be fore. In support of this prediction, it refers to the traffic on the Great Lakes and especially to the traffic on the Hud-

We have no doubt that our contemporary is right. Water transportation must always be cheaper than overland transportation and as the country along the flow of the Mississippi River develops transportation on the Mississippi will necessarily increase. It may not be In this generation or in the next, but the time will come when "Steamboating on the Mississippi' will be more glorious than ever.

Roosevelt's Negro Appointee. Several days ago we received a com munication from a correspondent in Richnond seeking information concerning the report sent by our Washington corres correspondent asked for the names of particulars. Our Washington correspondent replies that the story was give him directly by the nephew of the lady in question, but that as this lady is seeking another position, her relatives does not care to make her name public. Our correspondent hopes to be able eventually to obtain permission to use names, and in that event will make them public. He adds: "In fairness, I should say that it was not stated that the President knew of the fact that the head of the department was planning to have the daughter of the superannuated employe take his place." We state these simple facts in justice to all persons concerned,

Virginia Epileptics.

In his report to the Governor of the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, Mr. George B. Davis, delegate from Virginia, says that the proceedings were most instructive and uplifting, and that much good was accomplished in behalf of the dependent class. "I am truly proud of Virginia he adds, "to know positively that her asylums for the insane are up-to-date and are beyond question equal to any in the whole country. I would urge the importance of Virginia's acting promptly in caring for her feeble-minded epileptics. We are surely behind, and not in line with, several other States which have provided liberally for them. Tey ought not to be in our almshouses, This is a subject which cannot be too often brought to th eattention of the Virginia people. We must have a colony for this class of unfortunates. Our revenues are now largely increased, and it is to be hoped that the next session of he General Assembly will provide the means for such an institution.

Our Farm Department.

The Times-Dispatch desires to add to its paper an up-to-date and valuable department which will be devoted entirely the care and development of farms and kindred topics. To this end The Times Dispatch has secured th eservices of Professor Alwood, who is the most distin-

Mr. Alwood has not only taught with marked success, but ha sdevoted years of study at home and abroad to all questions of farming, forestry and orchard culture. The department which we begin in to-day's issue will be of the greatest value to Virginia and should not fail to largely increase the value of farm products. The articles on this topic will appear two or three times during each week and should be carefully noted by our readers.

"Human Life in Parable."

"Human Life in Parable."
(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"My well-beloved hath a vineyard on a very fruitful hill; he fenced it and gathered out the atones thereof and plenied it with the choicest vines and built a viney in the midst of it. Also made a wine press therein, and he hoped that it should bring forth grapes, and it brought forth wild grapes." Isa., v: 1-2.

Glere is human life placed in a good situation—"on a very fruitful hill." Can

situation-"on a very fruitful hill." Can any man justly complain that he has been placed where the sun never reaches denied? Is it possible to live in a civil-ized country, even in the most obscure position, without that atmosphere oper-A walk through a large city is of itself

a tonic. The city-born has an advantage over the rustic, and yet the country boy his advantage over the city-bred Each has his own peculiar gain, but both are one in this-to each God has given endowments and opportunities and His tages? Some of us have had grievous disheavy to be borne. As we think of them been if-U' But consult them and they have only a grateful acknowledgment to make of all the perils of the way. "Thank God," they say, "we have not been left without opportunity and blessing and inspiration. If we have failed, we cannot we dare not, blame our Creator and our

slowed. The vineyard was upon a hill, and therefore could not be ploughed. How greatly blessed are those vineyards cultivated by hand! "He gathered out the stones,"—one by one. • • "He fenced."
• • • "He built." • • "He made it wine press." It is all hand-made. Your mechanics and manufacturers have their value, but the aged will tell you that there is a singular charm about house goods that are hand made. They take them up lovingly, saying: "These were hand-sown; these were made by my

nest soul that he is thus tended by God. We are not cultivated by the ploughs of the constellations or the in flexible laws of nature. We are handled ovingly and tenderly by the Living One whose care extends to the very hairs of

Everything, how minute seever, is done as if it were the only thing to be done. Each man may feel that on him is ex pended the care which belongs to an only son. We speak of One who is the "only Father." and He must ever and always retain that primacy and distinction; ye in another sense every one is treated him is lavished an infinite well of divine every flower that blooms, and the little gnat or butterfly which dances in the

nation, nurture for the body, care for the soul, alphabets like doors opening upon all languages, and a Book tha ombines in its limits all libraries, and then promises entrance into the high school, the academy of heaven.

Reckon them all up; make an inventory them; he careful of each line, omitting nothing, setting down everything in a clear and visible hand; then add the running figures into a sum total and stand amazed and humbled before the last astounding result of loving grace.

He hoped that it should bring forth grapes." Why not? Had he not a right to do so? Is there not a sequence of events? When men sow certain seed, do they not look for a certain crop? Who likes to loke all his care? Whose heart does not break, when after all his efforts it ends in nothing?

There are just expectations in life. Look at this man; he has worked hard sacrificed his own comfort, pinched himself in many ways, to give his son good education. He has said: "I have n money to leave the boy, but he shall hav all the advantages I can give him; then perhaps, he may make a man of himself under the blessing of God." If at the last it comes to fallure, shame and ruin whose heart would not break under the wful disaster? "It brought forth wild grapes." With

out going into the lives of others, let us hold the severest inquest upon our own. What has been the Issue of all our education and opportunity? Are we today further in all goodness and strengt. than we were ten years ago? Are we as impatient, as fretful, as resentful, as sensitive, to all slight neglect or injury is we used to be? Or are we larger ! thought, fuller in charity, more hopeful regarding the worst-in a word, more Christ-like? It is for each man to answer these

judgment questions for himself,

The assassination of the minister of the interior, the continued walloping of Kuropatkin and the birth of another gir buby at Peterhoff, combine to fill the Czar's cup of extreme bitterness to overflowing.

Governor Warfield's manifesto agains early marriages might have had something to do with Mr. Davis's prompt denial of the report about his wed ding. The old Virginia farmer,

nives in the lot and a whole drove of hogs in the pen, refuses to get excited over the meat cutters' strike in the Editor Watterson, having seen the bot-

tom of the mint julen tumbler, now takes his pen in hand to tell us where ve are at. A ten dollar flying machine is well calculated to depress the bicycle stock

market.

MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City.

Sketch No. 82-Series Began June 20, 1904.

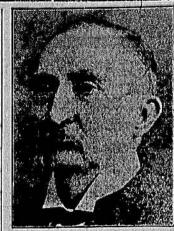
Mr. J. S. Moore, long identified with the business and social life of Richmond, is one of her best known retired merviants. As citizen, soldler, business man and author, he is widely known and highly esteemed.

Mr. Moore is a native of Richmond, and has spent the greater part of his active and useful life here. He was born June 18, 1843, and entered the Confederate army at seventeen years of age. He was in the battle of Bethel, June 10, 1861, and other ongagements of Pickett's division later on. He was captured at Five Forks April 1, 1865, and confined in Point Look-cut until June 16, 1865, when he returned to Richmond. Two years later Mr. Moors moved to Chesterfield, and there omerarked in mercantile pursuits, which he followed successfully for ten years, when he returned to this city. He was married while a resident of Chesterfield. Mr. Moore conducted a yery successful business in Richmond from 1877 until last sear, when, having realized a competency, lie retired from active business life. He has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and was twice induced to offer for office. He was defeated for the Board of Aldermen from Jefferson Ward by a spall majority, and came within thirty-five votes of being nominated for the small majority, and came within thirty-live votes of being nominated for the onstitutional Convention of 1901. Mr. Moore is a clear thirty

five votes of being nominated for the Constitutional Convention of 1901.

Mr. Moore is a clear thinker and a grong writer. He has written and published for private circulation a Trans-Alantic litnerary and a volume of reminiscences, miscollanles, etc., both of which have elicited favorable comment. He has inst issued, as editor and compiler, a history of Henrico parish and old St. John's Church, a volume of about eight hundred pages, containing the annals of the parish by the Rt. Rev. L. W. Burton, at Lexington, Ky., and a history of the church from 1834 to 1904, by himself, and other interesting matter. The book also contains the births, marriages, baptisms, deaths, burials and inscriptions from the tomb-stones, the result of six months' hard work, all for the exclusive benefit of St. John's Church, of which, he has been a vestryman for the past ten years.

Mr. Moore has always taken great interest in Free Masonry. He has filled



the office of master of No. 130, A. F. and A. M., high priest of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, and past president of the Past Masters' Association of Masons in Vir-ginia. He is now president of the Ma-sonic Home of Virginia, the splendid in-silitation a short way out from Richmond. where a large number of the children of Masons are being reared and trained for Masons are being reared and trained for life. Mr. Moore was president of the Wholesale Grocery Association of Rich-mond for three years before his retire-ment from business; is president of the Fifteenth Virginia Infantry Association; first vice-president of the Sons of Amer-ican Revolution, and a member of the Board of Public Interests for the city of Richmond. of Richmond.

Having well earned a period of rest,

Mr. Moore is enjoying the latter years of his life in comfort and case. He is in good health, takes a keen interest in municipal, State and national affairs, and is an occasional and welcome contributor

REVELATIONS BY AN EX-MAYOR.

Most Criticism of Police Is Un- ability as a thief catched They Don't—A Typical Case.
Honest Patrolman Punished
by Influential Citizens for Doing His Duty—Confession of Say-so."

All the fare banks, pool-rooms and pollicy shops in town.

This g., mblers' war was brought to my attention by one of the boss gamblers in the unarrel, who walked into my office and tlurted out;

"Your captain of pollice in my district say-so." a Discharged Captain.

By an Ex-Mayor of One of the Largest American Cities.

(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.) Openight, 1994, by Joseph B. Bowies, Our must not believe all you hear against a policeman. I made this statement so many times during my mayoral term that even now, some years after leaving the mayor's office I repeat it to myself when I read those blanket indictments against a city's police department which appear, ever so often in the daily papers. I believe that any man who has filled the chair of the chief executive of a large city will agree with executive of a large city will agree with nie when I say that no department of the city's government is so thoughtless! ccusured, so unreasonably maligned an consured, so unreasonably maligned and so unjustly criticised as the police department, and I say this in the full knowledge of police corruption, police inxity and police inefficiency.

A policeman who was charged with a gross violation of the regulations—and justly so—said to me after I had taken like star from him:

"What's the use? We get 'jobbed' if we die our duty, and we get 'jobbed' if

we do our duty, and we get 'jobbed' if we don't," and that police officer told he cold truth.

the cold truth.

His was a typical case. Soon after his appointment he was given a beat on one of the principal streets. He was a likely young fellow who wanted to do like duty. He reported several saloon-keepers for violations of ordinances. Then he arrested one of them for keeping his railoon open after the closing hour. At ones the whiskey sellers sought their alberman and the young fellow's captain, who was "in politics," had the offending officer transferred to an outcaptain, who was 'm pointes, nau the offending officer transferred to an outlying Clairiet. As the young policeman put it, he 'got wise' and when his period of punishment closed and he was brought back to his oil beat, he sought the/fat-vor of the saloonkeepers by discreetly vor of the salconkeepers by clarreetly allowing thom to do anything short of murder. This laxity brought him into trouble with a law and order league, which preferred charges against him and he lost his star and position on the

force.

I have cited this case because it was identical with scores of others that came under tay official observation. In the majority of these cases trumped-up charges were brought against policomen by men who wanted safer or more discret pairolmen in their neighborhoods. Salconkeepers, gamblers, private citizens, sturklespers and property owners whose storckeepers and property owners wh self-interests suffered from honest po self-interests suffered from honest police work rushed to my office or to the chief of police with compaints against policemen whose only fault lay in their desire to perform their whole duty. It mattered not if the complaints were groundless. The accused officer had to come to headquariers to face the music and make his defense, and not one of them but "got wise" and thereafter so conducted himself that his accusers had no desire to "job" him.

This method of runsforming an energetic police officer into a "good feliow"

This method of ransforming an energetic police officer into a "good follow" by terrorizing him is effectively employed in every city. There are few members of the force who can stand upanist continued assaults against their good names, particularly if they are narried men. It makes no difference if the police department is under the strongest kind of civil service the efficier who is brought up before the trial board again and again, avan though the charges are of the fillissiest character, becomes exceedingly fore the trial board again and again, aven though the charges are of the filinsiest character, becomes exceedingly cautious in his official dealings with law breakers who own property or carry on a business in the confines of his disrict.
If the associations, leagues, federations

just—"Jobbed" if They Do on at the time, although several times I was considerable gambling going on at the time, although several times I was led to believe we had closed up all the fare banks, pool-rooms and poll-

say-so."
This abrupt charge naturally surprised me, and I said:
"That's a pretty strong statement, even if it is made by you. What do you mean?"

mean?"
"I mean just this—he's the crookedest kind of a crook. He won't stay bought. He won't stay bought. He won't stay bought. He won't stand without hitching. I had him up to a few days ago. He was blind in the eye next to me. Now the blinker is on the other eye. He's done me dirt, and I won't stand for it. I ain't here to do any reforming. You know me and what I am. I'm here to get square with a man that took my coin and then sold me out. He's closed me down and has tipped it off to the other gang that they can do business. He's a grafter, and I can prove it. If you want to get him with the goods on him, I can show you how."

with the goods on him, I can show you how."

There was more of this kind of talk, which gave me the information that this police captain, the star thief catcher on the force, the pride of the police department, had for some time been in the pay of one faction of the gambling fraternity. For a weekly consideration he had allowed this faction to operate without police interruption, but had permitted no gambling by the other faction. A few days before, however, he had suddeply deserted his former friends and gone over to the enemy. The presumption was he had been offered more money.

"Now," said my visitor, "if you will send a couple of your central men to my room this afternoon they can crack my safe, take a snapshot at a piece of paper they will find in the drawer, and you will have a photograph which will make that fellow got down on his knees to you."

"Why can't you bring that paper here?" I asked, "What's the use of going through all that theatrical stuff?"

"Because that's what he owes me. He droped a wad on fare in my place two weeks ago, and then borrowed \$2,000 from me. I can't let that paper get out of my room."

I concluded to humor him and sent two

captain's stay and handed it to me. Then he broke down, crying like a child.

After a time he recovered his poise and made a full confession, beginning with his irst "graft." His recital was the autobiography of a policeman who became a grafter that he might hold his job. I here set it forth, as well as I can remember it, because it serves to illustrate the deplorable fact that some of the worst enemies of the police department are not criminals or professional lawbreakers, but so-called "reputable clitzens." The captain said:

"I became a policeman about fifteen years ago. My first assignment of duty was a beat in a residence district, a swell neighborhood, a nice, easy job. I put in my first menth familiarizing myself with the rules, regulations and my duties. One afternoon I came along just as a doctor get out of his carigage in front of one of the finest houses on my beat. I asked him who was sick—just a friendly question. He said it was the man who lived there. Then I asked him what was the matter with the man. H. gave me a short look and said: "You'd better be attending to your business and not lottering along here asking impertment questions." Lust made me hot, and I said something short and moyed on. The next day my licutenant called one in and gave me a dressing down for being impudent to the doctor. And soon after, at the request of the man who had been sick. I was transferred to another beat. I afterwards found out this man was sick of scarlet fever when I talked with the doctor, and the doctor thought I would get on to it and report the case to the health department because there was no scarlet fever card on the door.

grocery store. One dny I saw 2 large pile of decayed fruit and report accept the case to the health department of decayed fruit and report the case to the health department of decayed fruit and report the case to the health department of decayed fruit and report the case to the health department of decayed fruit and report per case to the health department of decayed fruit and report

If the associations, leagues, federations and clubs which are endeavoring to weed out police ovlis and root out police corruption will but turn their attention to the citizens who are daily endeavoring to pumps officers who are too honest and visiliant for their good, the source of much that goes toward demoralizing a police force will be discovered.

In the second year of my term a quarted in the second year of my term a quarted in the downfall of one of the best policemen in the city. The gamblers prolicemen in the city. The gamblers fell out with each other because each fell out with each other because fell out with each other because fell out with each of the store and suggested that the grocer move the rotten stuff out of the alley a gammity of kerosene oil and spaceful of the correct mounts of the doctor thought I would get on to it and report the case to the health department because there was no scarlet fever when I because there was

allowed any man to keep in a grocery store. I told the grocer he couldn't do that, and showed him the ordinance. The next day the alderman of the ward had me sent to another police district, and I was told the grocer had the alderman do to because I was too officious.

"The district to which I had been transforred was a pretty hard neighborhood. In the center of it was a big church, in which they were making some repairs. A boiler was going into the basement, and the contractor, in order to get the

In the center of it was a big church, in which they were making some repairs. A boiler was soing into the bagement, and the contractor, in order to get the boiler was soing into the bagement, and the contractor, in order to get the boiler was soing into the bagement, in the alley back of the church, so as to silde the boiler down to the basement ievel! I asked him if he had a permit to make an opening in the public alley. He said he had the nuthority to do it, but as he had no permit I told him he would have to stop making the hole larger. The preacher was there, too, and he said it was a shame for me to interfere when no harm was done. I told them they were violating the law, and if they didn't fill up the hole I would arrest them. So they filled up the hole.

"That afternoon I made my first arrest—took in two men who were fighting on the sidewalk in front of the toughest saloon in the district. The next morning after inspection I was called into the captain's office. He told me I had been too gay the day before. That the preacher, with two influential citizens, members of his church, had come to the station and said I had abused him; that the contractor I had threatened to arrest was one of the big politicians in that section, and that one of the two men I had arrested for fighting was the son of the saloon-seeper, who was the political boss of the district. Then he said: You meant well, but you've got to use horse sense in this busiless." He said he would fix things the and warned mo to exercise discretion in the future.

"There I had been jobbed by a big doctor, a prosperous grocer, a leading contractor, a prominent preached and a strong-armed saloon-keeper; all in four months; jobbed for doing my duty. I had a wife and two children, and I didn't want to lose my position on the force, and I saw if I kept on doing what I had been doing I would be jobbed out of work. So I concluded to use horse sense, and after that I was never troubled. I coly took notice of things where it was tafe to do it.

"Soon after my

cally took notice of things where it was safe to do it.

"Soon after my promotion to sergeant I was sent with a detail to police a race; and to me and gave me tips on the race; and I made some money. One dath he called me aside and told me there was going to be a killing and he had put up to for me. If I won I could pay him back. If I didn't I was to forget it. The odds were thirty to one, and the scheme worked out all right, and I made \$1.450 without having to put up a cent. Soon after I was transferred to the business district, and I found out my sporting friend's influence had got me there. Then I became a lieutenant, and of course I saw to it that my friends among the sports came to no harm if I could help it. Whenever an anti-gambling crusade came along and we had to rake the pool rooms or poker dens, I sent men out to tip off the raids.

"This thing was kept up after I became a captain. Now the lig is up. I have lately lost a good deal of money on the races and fare, and so I borrowed \$2.000 of that man and foolishly gave him my note. I deserve all that's coming to me. All I ask is that you will let me resign and get out of town."

I considered the matter for a day and concluded no particular good would come out of exposing the man, so I accepted his resignation, and soon after he left the city.

Public clamor frequently is raised against the process and so of the man, and soon after he left the city.

his resignation, and soon after as the city.

Public clamor frequently is raised against a mayor because of some individual case of police corruption. I use the word "individual," because the case may relate to some one commanding officer or some particular district. But the public does not individualize when it accuses—it yotes a blanket indictment against the whole police force. Several such uproars occurred in my administration, and invariably investigation on my part of the wholesale charges proved that but an exceedingly smail part of the force was involved. I was constantly discovering cases of igdividual graft, where a superior officer, a patrolman or a roundsman was using his position to extort blackmail from women of the town, petty gamblers or saloon-keepers. But such cases were comparatively few.

My many investigations led to the opinion that policemen as a body are brave and fastiful public servants; that the greater percentage or charges made against police officers are inspired by motives of revenge or by reasons of self-interest; that criticising citizens are too prone to condemn without taking the trouble to ascertain if their clamorous condemnations even have the merit of reasonableness, and that the problems involved in police corruption can be solved by the arrest and effective prosecution of those who make it possible for police graft to exist.

And the severest publishments should

of those who have to graft to exist.

And the saverest punishments should fall on those "reputable" citizens, who for reasons best known to themselves as their influence to "job" a conscientious

North Carolina Sentiment. The boastful Charlotte Chronicle says; So both Speaker Cannon and John Sharp Williams were born in North Carolina

Williams were born in North Every big man of the present day was either born in the old North State or has kin there. The Raleigh News-Observer says:
The garden crops of North Carolina, the potatoes, the strawberries, the lettuce, the asparagus, the melons, all have done well this season, and much cash has come into the State as the result. On the whole, the North Carolina farmer has much at which to be gratified this year, and the outlook is encouraging.

The Raleigh Post explains thus:
The reason why there is no Republican,
party of any force in North Carolina is
because the leaders prefer to let well
enough alone. It is easier to control the
Federal offices under existing conditions.

The Charlotte Observer says; Chairman Simmons says the Republi-The Charlotte Observer says:
Chairman Simmons says the Republicans, by taking the side of liquor and assaulting Democratic temperance legislation, have made the Watts bill an issue.
They certainly could have done no more foolist, thing, seeling how things are now going in North Carolina. But then that party stands about as much show in this Biate as a free silverite did in the recent Democratic National Convention.

A Few Foreign Facts.

A single meaguite seed, imported from the Southwest and planted in Honolulu in 1837, has propagated and spread until in the Hawalian Islands to-day there are 50,000 acres of the fumous plant of the alkali plains of Arizona and New Mexico.

In Russia the native insurance companies, which do the major portion of the country's business, insure the lives of single women and widows, but at a higher rate than those of men, and margind women only are accepted in case their husbands are also insured.

Prom Port Arthur It is 500 miles, a little south of west, to Chemulpo, the seaport of Seoul. From Port Arthur to Taku, the port of Felting, it is 163 miles. The Korean strait is about 150 miles wide and is 650 miles south of Vladlyostok. With, hear the mouth of the Kalu River, on its Korean side, is 220 miles northwest of Port Arthur. The distance by rail from Port Arthur to Harbin is 650 miles.

A quaint feature of Samoan life is kays drinking. This beverage is made from the root of the angona shrub which, being propounded and mixed with water, ferments and forms a mild infoxicant. It tastes like soap suds and ginger ale mixed and the relish for it has to be sequired.